THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 70 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. H. REYNOLDS.....EDITOR.
S. A. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE PAPER:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscription, (per year,).....$20 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1866 NO. 151.

The Commercial.

Those subscribers to the COMMERCIAL, who receive their papers by carrier, will please report to this office, at No. 70 Fifth street, (opposite the Postoffice,) any neglect or irregularity on the part of the carrier in delivering the paper regularly, that the same may be promptly remedied. Address, C. H. REYNOLDS, Editor COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

Purviance's Card Photographs,
are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, finely or by the dozen, at 82 cents each. We defy competition. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Brushes.
Merchants and dealers please remember that you can find a good assortment of all kinds of Brushes, consisting of Scrubs, Whitewash, Shoe Brushes, Duster, Paint Brushes, Stove Brushes and Pipes of all kinds, Hand Brushes, Mantle and Bleaching Tubs, all manufactured, lathered and without, and a general assortment of notions, cheap at No. 240 Liberty street. Thompson.

Attention, Glassmen.
A good, reliable, practical man, who is qualified to superintend the erection and management of a glass manufactory, can hear of a very favorable opportunity by calling between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, March 8, at room No. 82, St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Vermifuge Comfits.
We call the attention of our readers to the article of "Vermifuge Comfits," advertised in another part of our paper, by Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. These Comfits are a specific for worms. The fact that they are manufactured by Brown, of "Bronchial Troche" notoriety, is a sufficient guarantee that they are an article of merit.

The Dry Goods Trade
Of our city, both the wholesale and retail, is constantly receiving additions to its stock of goods. The great retail section sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street—and no wonder. The prices at which they are selling goods are so low, so much less than really seems to be necessary to effect their sale, that a low-cost element is established. Country merchants about replenishing stock, and heads of families, and indeed all who are wanting dry goods should visit this sale.

Bargains in Sewing Machines.
A few first class Sewing Machines at nearly half price, some of them being in use but a short time. For sale by Wm. Sumner & Co., No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

A Card.
Messrs. Ladley & Co., Fashionable Tailors, 52 St. Clair street, would call the attention of our patrons, and the citizens of Pittsburgh in general, to our well selected and extensive stock of Spring and Summer goods, fresh from the importers, comprising all the choice suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe. To those in search of specialties, we would suggest an early call. Wm. Ladley & Co.

Corns and Bunions
Can be cured without pain. Dr. Knox, one of the most invetarate kind, will call at 59 Fifth street, Thousands, both during this week. 59 Fifth street. Thousands of testimonials can be seen, given years after the operation.

A Change in Allegheny Wanted
For a small family—as soon as possible. Address C. Commercial Office.

Soldiers, Penbaz, Free Masons.
Every soldier knows it, pulaski shave with it, and every citizen should to it. Sold by druggists, and barbers generally, that have the best in use.

Commercial

Ireland.

The Liverpool Post alluding to the suspension of the writ *habeas corpus* in Ireland says:—

The object is to get, without bringing to trial, a great number of persons who hold, or have held, commissions in the army of the United States, and who abound in the hotels and taverns of all principal towns of the sister country.

From conspiring Fenians in Dublin appear to have been made assassination, which may be dealt as cause and effect. A member of "the brotherhood" has been thrown into a cask and rolled, on suspicion of intending to betray fellows to the Government. Trials and convictions have lost their terror, or guns and pikes were being largely manufactured for rebellious purposes at the very time that the Judges in the Four Courts, in Dublin, were exceedingly the power of the law to put down this pernicious conspiracy. The evils cannot be allowed to fermented and breed this terrible crop of disloyalty and treason.

The poverty one great body of the masses is making them reckless of their own and others' lives. Every thing is suggestive of the existence of fire-arms; but Stephens, the "chief centre," cannot be seized. That his is in Dublin or in Ireland also is no doubt; and it is clear that the Government has enabled him to escape as prison babies him to be at large—an active acquaintance with the moves of his enemies.

Where does he money come from that supports this infinite agency? Evidently from other side of the Atlantic. In the Irish popolis, scendy, a large seizure of deadly pons was made, which, further, that whole country is armed, and it was declared at the time that wages representing £600 per week were distributed among the workmen.

STATE ITEMS.

Thursday last three men were frightfully killed by the explosion of a blast at Orbison's coal mines, near Dudley, Huntington county. The men had prepared the blast, but it not going off in time, they had approached the drill, when the blast exploded. The dead are, so we learn, had their heads blown off, and other wise badly wounded.

We learn that the company boring for oil on the farm of Brinker, Parsh, Butler county, Pa., struck a vein of oil last week, which flowed about twenty gallons per day of clear oil.

Some time James Seals broke jail at Shippensburg, Pa., a few nights since, and are not at large. No effort has been made to arrest them.

SOCRATIC APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE, AND THEY ARE TREATED.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, on this interesting topic, has the following: "The Democratic members of Congress are receiving numerous applications from their constituents for appointments, and these anxious solicitors for eminent patronage cannot understand why they should not meet with a favorable response. Democratic representatives will not presume upon the possession of this kind. They are profoundly impressed with the importance of political embarrassments to look for any things from the party of the Republican and they will refuse to encumber the seat with any solicitations tending to promote the mercenary demands that are accumulating on their hands. They are compelled to treat these applications in detail, and their love is thus augmented to an immoderate unnecessary extent."

The question of reannexing that portion of the District of Columbia some years ago ceded to Virginia, is again being agitated, and it not improbable that the present Congress may take action in the premises. It is generally believed now that the cession was unconstitutional.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

THE SOLDIER CANDIDATE

GEN. GEARY NOMINATED.

BUT ONE BALLOT TAKEN.

The Resolutions.

UNION AND HARMONY.

Confidence in the President and Congress.

LOYALTY TO BE THE TEST.

Protection to American Industry.

Thanks to Governor Curtin.

Gratitude to Our Brave Soldiers.

SECT'Y STANTON INDORSED.

Senator Cowan Requested to Resign.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 7.

The Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The roll of the delegates was then called for the purpose of securing seats for those entitled to them, the floor of the house being crowded to suffocation. After the roll had been called it was announced that the seats of the delegates from Mercer would be contested.

The Chairman then announced that the election of a temporary chairman was in order. Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, nominated Hon. W. B. Mann, of Philadelphia.

Hon. Thomas E. Dickey, of Huntingdon county, nominated Hon. O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, moved to amend, by nominating Hon. Lewis W. Hall, of Blair county, and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and Messrs. Dickey and Lawrence were appointed tellers. The vote resulted as follows: Mann, 57; Hall, 80. Mr. Hall was therefore declared duly elected, and Messrs. W. B. Mann, Dickey and Lawrence were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. The announcement was received with great applause.

After the appointment of temporary Secretaries, Samuel Todd, of Cumberland, moved for the appointment of a committee of five on contested seats.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, announced the presence of a delegation from the Pennsylvania Loyal League of Washington City, and on his motion they were admitted to seats on the floor of the Convention.

H. B. Swope, of Clearfield county, moved for the appointment of a committee on permanent organization, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Hon. J. W. Gill, R. M. Evans, and W. H. Mann, Thomas Dickson, Philadelphia; J. W. B. Mendenhall, Chester and Delaware; E. T. Ucks, Bucks; J. L. Winkle, Northumberland; H. Jackson, Berks; D. R. H. Corriel, Schuylkill; Col. H. Sulzel, Lebanon; F. C. Merriger, Bradford; Wm. Mooney, Susquehanna; J. Chatham, Potter; A. C. Simpson, Lycoming; E. H. Brewer, Northumberland; F. J. Jordon, Dauphin; J. Mehaffey, Lancaster; W. B. Mullin, York; J. R. After the nomination Adams, Conrad, Sonage, Messrs. Woods and Anderson, Blair; J. Henderson, Cambria; Mr. McCullough, Clearfield; Mr. McAfee, Westmoreland; John M. Kirkpatrick and General Collier; Allegheny; W. W. Irwin, Washington; J. Alexander, Lawrence; Col. Rogers, Mercer; E. B. Derrickson, Crawford.

On motion of Thomas E. Cochrane, of York county, the following Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one from each Senatorial District, were announced, to whom the resolutions are to be referred: O. M. Shultz, John L. Hill, R. P. King, Charles T. Jones, Philadelphia; J. S. Futhey, Chester; D. O. Hiner, Mahlon Yardley, Bucks; E. J. Moore, Northampton; E. Small, Berks; G. B. Green, Schuylkill; S. E. Dimick, Carbon; H. J. Mellit, Bradford; Washington Lee, Luzerne; W. W. McAlarney, Potter; A. C. Simpson, Lycoming; T. J. Ingham, Northumberland; John C. Kunkle, Dauphin; O. J. Dickey and George Whiteson, Lancaster; Ed. McPherson, Adams; T. E. Cochrane, York; John Cessna, Bedford; B. L. Hewett and John J. Patterson, Blair; J. Henderson, Cambria; H. B. Swope, Clearfield; John Covode, Westmoreland; Thos. M. Marshall, R. B. Carnahan, Allegheny; Gen. V. Lawrence, Washington; J. W. Wallace, Lawrence; S. R. Johnson, Mercer; James Sill, Crawford.

Resolutions—Cessna moved that the Committee on Resolutions be considered a standing committee, his motion being objected to, the Convention refused to consider all the resolutions which might be presented to the Convention after the Committee had reported a platform, and it had been adopted. He claimed the motion was to prevent the destruction of the Convention after the platform had been adopted. After considerable discussion the motion prevailed.

The Convention then took a recess until five o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported John Covode, of Westmoreland county, as chairman.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

1st. *Resolved*, That this convention, representing the Union loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who have despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion, whose sons fought on every battle field, and suffered in every Southern prison, and whose fathers and relations, whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State where they fell under the folds of the National banner, never knew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union and regret their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the most imperative duty of the President to exert the legitimate functions of the war in order that our constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, its institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3d. *Resolved*, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession, and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an infidelity to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4th. *Resolved*, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overturn the national government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct, by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second highest honor and dignity in the country. His bold and out-spoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for its punishment, his largely manly and generous expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of the people, who, remembering his great services and sacrifices while in the Senate and their sympathizers alike announced his patriotic actions, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5th. *Resolved*, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law making power, and that until such action be taken, no State lately in insurrection shall be entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States; to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the conditions of restoration, and that to deny this necessary constitutional power, is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of Government; and that we cordially approve the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6th. *Resolved*, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union, and that the late action in the test oath, should not be repealed but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7th. *Resolved*, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress the rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts contracted to support the rebellion were unlawful, void, and of no obligation, shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so nile and wicked engagement.

8th. *Resolved*, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection and engagement of all the natural rights of their persons, property and domestic relations of the colored population, who have been emancipated by the fate of the people, and under the providence of God, and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged in these multiple but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States; that their freedom shall not be a mockery, nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation, intellectual and moral improvement, disappointed, and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9th. *Resolved*, That protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition, is the true plan of restoring the losses and ravages of war, of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth and supply, the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press lightly upon the latter, to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in work of labor, mining manufacturing and every other provinces of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government, or confirm our national power or authority which during the recent life-struggle they insidiously strove to subvert.

10th. *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Gov. Andrew G. Curtin during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxieties which have been compressed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost. His enviable title of the soldier's friend, is in itself expressive of the highest eulogisms that could be pronounced on any public officer; and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honored and loved; and we tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs; that affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person and make his name memorable.

11th. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes. After a long and exhausting war the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes imposed in time of peace by their political opponents are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers, and a general assembly chosen by the Union party.

12th. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested through the war with the rebellion their warm regard for the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field, a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only, we take pleasure in expressing our gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and in declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate time and resources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13th. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country, exhibited by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest considerations of the people.

14th. *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country, and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their sires for the salvation of the Republic.

15th. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of his unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty in Lieut. Gen. Grant, with a confidence not less significant and unshaken, because at present no public office is held by him. He has proud a period of our great struggle, and has been associated with a class of men on or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16th. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Hatred for our free institutions is totally inconsistent with a design to assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government, or confirm our national power or authority which during the recent life-struggle they insidiously strove to subvert.

17th. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and betrayed the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18th. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a chairman by the President of this Convention in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have four members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention, and that the associated Sir Hirams and Grand Commanders at Washington shall also be allowed one member to be appointed by their delegate's president.

An animated discussion took place on the fourth resolution, in which Mr. Carnahan, Thomas M. Marshall and others took part.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidate for Governor, with the following result:

John W. Geary.....	81
W. McKinnon.....	19
J. K. Moorhead.....	19

The nomination was made unanimous.

After the nomination Thomas M. Marshall made an eloquent and elaborate speech, sustaining the nominee. During the speeches of General Moorhead, Ketchum and others, the Pittsburgh band and delegation came in and gave its adhesion to the nominee. The best of feeling prevails.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Movements of United States Steamers—Washington's Birthday—The Paraguayan War—The Brazilian Fleet.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Havanna, from Rio February 3d, with Peru dates to the 12th, arrived this morning at the Battery dock. The United States ships Susquehanna, Kansas, Shawnee, Niagara and Wasp, with Rio De La Plata, and the Juniata at Rio Janeiro. The Brooklyn left the latter place on the 31st for St. Catharines and La Plata. The Rhode Island, Admiral Palmer, is at St. Thomas.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by the Admiral. The salutes were responded to by the forts and English men-of-war.

The advices from Asuncion are unimportant. The war preparations continued. The Brazilian Government issued a proclamation declaring the cession of Lopez as the first basis of any peace negotiations.

A society for the protection of emigrants has been organized.

Exchanges on England 24@24½. Coffee, finest quality, firm. Flour scarce and much wanted. Freights to New York 42s6d.

Montevideo advices to January 24th are received. No active movements had occurred. Both sides are engaged in preparations for the campaign in Paraguay, which will doubtless commence in about a month. Two small skirmishes had occurred with parties of Lopez's troops who had crossed the Parana. In one they surprised an Argentine outpost, and captured two field pieces and some ammunition. In the other they were routed, with a loss of two or three.

The allied armies are still receiving reinforcements, and have forty-five thousand men at Passo de la Patria.

An explosion of seven wagons of powder occurred in the Brazilian depot of Corrientes, through the smoking of some soldiers, killed and wounded twenty men.

Lopez has fortified the road to Humaita, and ruined various points. He has put all capable of bearing arms into the ranks.

The Brazilian fleet is off Corrientes, awaiting high water, which is approaching. The ironclad Brazil, with four gunboats, was ascending the Parana to join it, raising it to fifteen gunboats and two iron clads.

The desertion of the Corrientes militia from the Argentine army is reported, after a conflict with some Brazilians, in which eighteen of the latter were killed and six of the former. All quiet in the Confederation and Montevideo.

The Monadnok arrived safely at Montevideo. The British fleet continued to be employed on fortifying the Walkland Islands, and has sent a party of marines there.

Flouring Mill Burned.

ALBANY, March 7.—The flour mill of W. H. Rogers, in the town of Chili, eight miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Cause probably accident. Loss, $12,500; insured, $8,000.

Speaker Elected.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 7.—Mr. Winstead, of Pearson county, was elected Speaker of the Senate last night, vice Mr. Little, resigned.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The New York *Times* says that the panic about rents in that city is nearly over,—for the present. Landlords are beginning to solicit tenants, and the bills "To Let," are becoming more and there. There is such caution, however, about taking leases and materials at their present figures, that a fresh panic may occur upon the first impulse given to the demand for buildings.

A prominent citizen of Washington, well known throughout the country, writes that the differences in the Republican party appear to be dying out, and he thinks all will come out right.

The effort of Mr. Grau to re-establish the drama in Richmond has proved a failure, and he took a farewell benefit there on Tuesday night, having sunk between four and five thousand dollars in his six weeks' experimental lease of the theatre.

At the great Johnson indorsement meeting held recently in New Havan, Connecticut, Senator Dixwell of Connecticut, made the following statement: Generals Grant and Sherman both authorized him to say that, in their opinion, any attempt to subvert the Government (the people of the South) would deluge the whole land in blood.

Governor Fletcher has arrived in St. Louis to arrange for the sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and for the relief stock of the Pacific and Fulton Railroad, which is to take place early in September.

The President has just declared that he is opposed to office-holders leaving their positions for the purpose of taking part in the State elections; but the presumption is that they will go nevertheless.

The War Department has ordered another sale of a large number of hospital buildings in different parts of the country. All that are not absolutely necessary will be disposed of at auction at once. Funds for the payment of the sixth, eighth and ninth class of the ninth regiments Hancock's Corps, have been drawn from the Treasury and they will be paid off some time this week. The regiments ar'e composed largely of Pennsylvanians.

The Second Controller of the Treasury has instructed the Second Auditor to require all claimants for arrears of pay or bounty for deceased soldiers of foreign birth, and who never took the oaths of allegiance, to produce sisters and widows of the deceased, to have duly authenticated papers from competent authority of their native place before their claims be allowed.

The Fenians held meetings last night in various parts of New York city and Brooklyn. Fifty muskets were presented by the friends of the cause, and one thousand dollars worth of bonds taken. On Wednesday evening there is to be a grand mass meeting in front of City Hall, Brooklyn.

At the Texas Convention the Committee on the Condition of the State reported adversely on the ordinance for the protection and encouragement of manufactures, as it was a proper subject for the action of the Legislature. The Finance Committee report a sweeping ordinance, declaring null and void all debts contracted by the State in the late war, and forbidding the Legislature to assume or make provision for their payment. Some provision concerning the Confederate debt is under consideration.

Explosion of the R. J. Lockwood.

Names of Sufferers and the Injured.

The steamer R. J. Lockwood, bound from New Orleans to St. Louis, exploded on the evening of March 4th, eighteen miles below Memphis, and afterwards burned until she sunk. She was, on her arrival at St. Louis, to have entered the Missouri river trade. She was inspected at New Orleans on last Wednesday and pronounced seaworthy. After running a day or two her boilers were discovered to be in a leaky condition. Captain Howard proposed to the engineer to stop at Helena and repair, but the engineer thought it unnecessary till the boat should arrive at Memphis. Thus the delay proved fatal. The explosion tore away the cabin as far back as the centre, killing twenty persons instantly, and scalding, wounding, or otherwise injuring about twenty-five others.

Fortunately the M. S. Mepham was coming down at the time, and rendered most timely and very fortunate aid to the distressed passengers and officers of the boat. As the Lockwood caught fire immediately, the Mepham rounded to and landed her bow against the stern of the ill-fated steamer, thus saving every person not killed by the explosion.

It is due to Capt. Howard to mention that he ordered the steam reduced and the speed slackened after he had concluded to come to the port of Memphis before repairing.

The following is a list of those known to be killed, wounded and saved:

Killed.—Chem. Graham, second engineer; Geo. Cusier, barkeeper, St. Louis; James King, Staten Island, N. Y.

Dangerously Injured.—A. McDougal, first engineer, of New Orleans; M. McLaughlin, striker; John H. Robinson, first clerk, Jefferson City. The slightly wounded are, Edward Dodib, of Cairo; G. B. Enoch, of Philadelphia; John Miller, deck hand; R. F. Evans, and W. H. Myers, of Commerce; Charles Smith, of Cincinnati; Capt. D. Seeway, of Frederick, Ill.; John Smith, deck hand, of Louisville; Joseph M. Coy, pilot.

Saved Unhurt.—Timothy Loveland, New York; Pat. Morrisey, St. Louis; J. H. Williamson, Louisville; J. Grady, New Orleans; Frank Bradley, New Orleans; A. Mayer, Chicago; Chris. Lederman, New Orleans; Mike Behan, deck hand; Martin Burk, deck hand, formerly of Chicago; Jno. Cummings, St. Louis; A. Rennis, St. Louis; A. Bruger, New York; Thos. Conroy, St. Louis; Pat. Donovan, New York; A. Stanton, New York; W. H. Meyers, Commerce; Capt. G. Willard, Centralia; John Schusky, deck hand, St. Louis; Mike Frees, deck hand, St. Louis; E. Prince, St. Louis; Mike Higgins, St. Louis; ——— Lowe, St. Louis; Gus Offnes, Berth, deck hand, St. Louis; Capt. Ben. Howard, St. Louis; O. Burley, Belcherk, New Orleans; Wm. McLaughlin, Chas. Kosher, New Orleans.

A number of the cabin crew, cooks, and negro firemen were lost, but their names are not known. All the lady passengers, besides the two chambermaids, were saved. The number of killed probably amounts to forty or fifty, as survivors state there were a number of deck hands and deck passengers on the lower decks who were killed by the explosion, and whose names are unknown.

FENIAN FRESH WATER NAVY.

The Green Flag to be Raised on the Lakes.

In yesterday's paper was given an account of an enormous meeting of the lovers of Ireland and Irish liberty, at Jones's Wood, New York City, on Monday evening. On Tuesday a similar, but smaller assemblage took place at Chicago. Capt. W. P. Cardwell presided, and briefly stated the object of the assemblage, *which was to perfect a naval organization, bearing the name and colors of Ireland's Harpers, the purport of which should be to keep the lakes of British Commerce, and introduce the nucleus for a navy for the Fenian Brotherhood.*

Mr. John Pope Hodnett, of New Jersey, was introduced to the audience, amidst the most enthusiastic applause. He congratulated all present upon the object of their gathering; an object which, if carried into effect, would doubtless drag the proud ensign of England from all of the waves which roll against the wooden walls of her stronghold. This organization was to be under the auspices of the seamen of Chicago. They had assembled to respond to a call which had been made to them from Ireland. For the past few years, the Fenian Brotherhood had been at work. They have been freely contributing to the cause, and nothing apparently has been gained. Some have given their lives in stimulating the cause in Old Ireland. The money had been expended there toward its re-enforcement. Much has been given to the cause here, and there. There is such caution, however, about taking leases and materials at their present figures, that a fresh panic may occur upon the first impulse given to the demand for buildings.

Mr. Hodnett, in a most eloquent and forcible voices articulated "copperhead." Dr. Corry came for one, and approached the central piece of furniture, and Mr. Corry looked up with a smile, which faded out as soon as he, Dr. Corry, commenced to swear where he sat, and rushed toward the stand, and a perfect fermentation ensued.

The ladies screamed, and the gentlemen used very strong language. The din was immense, but high above it rose the voice of Dr. Corry crying for his rights and reiterating that he was baptised in that church. Here a lady's voice exclaimed, "I did not, I did not, you infernal copperhead!" Mr. Corry paid no heed, but talked on. Some one ran out for a policeman, and just as the former had succeeded in getting a crowd together around the chair there was some scuffling on the outside, and the policeman in question appeared in the sacred edifice, and the excitement became less demonstrative.

Next arose a difficulty about the rights of voters—who should vote, etc. The chair was surrounded in a moment; the confusion which had been allayed by the calmness and dignity of Dr. Anderson, arose again with ten-fold violence. Mr. Corry was dragged to the door, and the whole length of his body and arms, and with clutching finger-tips reached again for one of the gory haired fathers of the church, Dr. Joy, K. Smith. The policeman, who all this time had been a silent witness of the proceedings, reached for Mr. Corry, but the gentleman made it appear to the satisfaction of his friends that he was the party aggrieved and not the aggressor. Finally, after a great deal of confusion, the vote was taken, and the copperhead ticket was defeated. A scheme is the report, by the successful faction, will withdraw and set up for themselves.

Savage Fight in a School.

Capt. Clifford, says a Marion (Ky.) correspondent of January 29th, formerly of the 48th Kentucky Volunteers, but better known as the "Bloody 48th," has for several months past been the teacher of a very large school two miles south of his place. Everything was progressing finely until last Friday, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P.M., when the professor noticed a disturbance, and, on investigating it, found it necessary to inflict a punishment on some one of his pupils; and while engaged in this, other scholars interfered in behalf of the pupil, while others acted in behalf of the rights of the professor, and a general fight ensued. There were about sixty boys in school at the time, and they were divided in two parties, the pupils espousing the cause of their teacher. Some half dozen boys managed to get the professor down, and a shoemaker, who was about to use the old fellow up, when about twenty of the boys, headed by the gallant Clifford, rushed to the rescue of the same regiment, came to his rescue. It is to be lamented that the young officer, while leading the boys on this place, received a mortal wound from a pistol shot. This young officer, scarcely seventeen years of age, was as the storming of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Vicksburg, and was always in the thickest of the fight, and never received a scratch, and had come home and was taking his last course at college, when he was so foully entered by this heartless wretch. Captain Clifford received a severe wound from a knife, and was also severely bruised with clubs, and is at this time in a critical condition, but it is to be hoped that he may recover, as he is a man highly esteemed by every person who knows him. He served three years in the army, and acquitted himself on all occasions with honor, and had come home, and while engaged in his profession, was treated in this way by the young men of the community, which is too bad for us to mention. He is a devoted Christian and an excellent teacher, but he will not attempt his profession any more at this place.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. SUMNER.

Vote on Basis of Representation.

Reciprocity Bill to Be Defeated.

Reorganization of Judiciary System.

Location of Western Naval Depot.

Jurisdiction of Military Commissions.

Argument of Judge Black in the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1866.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Most of the session in the Senate to-day was occupied with Mr. Sumner's speech. The galleries were well filled. A large proportion of those present were colored. Fred. Douglass and his wife were eager and interested listeners.

Cotton Stealing.

A letter from Gen. Brayman, in reply to the charge of cotton stealing, reflects severely on William Burnett, of Cincinnati, who was the original accuser of Brayman. The latter states that Burnett was arrested for cotton frauds at Natchez, and was afterwards engaged in that business. The indications are that the whole matter will be investigated by a committee of the Senate.

The Representation Amendment.

A vote on the constitutional amendment in relation to representation will be taken to-morrow.

The Reciprocity Bill.

The House devoted the entire day to the consideration of the new Reciprocity bill, and the opposition to it was even stronger than on yesterday. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee admitted in the debate that it was almost hopeless. Of the Western men who made speeches on it, that of Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, who spoke against it, and Mr. Hogan, of Missouri, who favored it, attracted most attention. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made a speech, in which he declared that it discriminated against the coal interest of Pennsylvania.

The Eight Hour System.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day reported the new Army bill, with the same points telegraphed last night. It is wholly in the interest of the volunteers.

Reorganization of the Judiciary System

The Senate Judiciary Committee have nearly matured a bill for the complete re-organization of the Judiciary system of the United States. A number of leading lawyers are urging a change in the present system. The Committee will soon report it and urge its passage.

More Evidence.

Another large amount of evidence was reported from the Reconstruction Committee today, relating to Southern States. It is of the same tenor as that which preceded it, and may be summed up as follows: That the people of Texas, Louisiana and Florida are not so friendly to the Government as when the war closed; that they have become bitter and independent by license; that in case of foreign war they would join our enemies, and that they are not, therefore, to be represented in Congress. Enough we have received of the arrests, the bombastic reports of the London *Times*, a volume from the *Times*, and the acrimony of American citizens, who have afterward been thrown into English prisons by Fenian officials, to improve upon the opportunity afforded all true lovers of Irish liberty to wipe out the insult which England's flag has received upon the Prince's visit, and, after a great deal of confusion, the vote was taken, and the copperhead ticket was defeated. A scheme is the report, by the successful faction, will withdraw and set up for themselves.

Savage Fight in a School.

Capt. Clifford, says a Marion (Ky.) correspondent of January 29th, formerly of the 48th Kentucky Volunteers, but better known as the "Bloody 48th," has for several months past been the teacher of a very large school two miles south of his place. Everything was progressing finely until last Friday, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P.M., when the professor noticed a disturbance, and, on investigating it, found it necessary to inflict a punishment on some one of his pupils; and while engaged in this, other scholars interfered in behalf of the pupil, while others acted in behalf of the rights of the professor, and a general fight ensued. There were about sixty boys in school at the time, and they were divided in two parties, the pupils espousing the cause of their teacher. Some half dozen boys managed to get the professor down, and a shoemaker, who was about to use the old fellow up, when about twenty of the boys, headed by the gallant Clifford, rushed to the rescue of the same regiment, came to his rescue. It is to be lamented that the young officer, while leading the boys on this place, received a mortal wound from a pistol shot. This young officer, scarcely seventeen years of age, was as the storming of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Vicksburg, and was always in the thickest of the fight, and never received a scratch, and had come home and was taking his last course at college, when he was so foully entered by this heartless wretch. Captain Clifford received a severe wound from a knife, and was also severely bruised with clubs, and is at this time in a critical condition, but it is to be hoped that he may recover, as he is a man highly esteemed by every person who knows him. He served three years in the army, and acquitted himself on all occasions with honor, and had come home, and while engaged in his profession, was treated in this way by the young men of the community, which is too bad for us to mention. He is a devoted Christian and an excellent teacher, but he will not attempt his profession any more at this place.

1,000 National Banks, but three have any Government money in excess of their legitimate deposits. It has been stated that these banks were using Government funds in their possession, and this statement is to be made to set the matter right.

Unfavorable Internal Revenue Report.

A supplemental report of the Internal Revenue Commission on distilled spirits was submitted to the House to-day. They urge that the excise tax on distilled spirits in Great Britain is from five to six and two-thirds times their first cost, while in this country it is from eight to twelve times their first cost, and that it has been established that whenever a tax, equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the average cost of the article, is imposed upon it, a limit has been attained when the ordinary provisions of law are sufficient for its execution. The Commission still recommend a reduction from two dollars to one dollar. The minority of the Committee on Ways and Means is made up against such a reduction.

Visitors to the President.

The usual goodly assemblage of applicants to see the President, was in attendance to-day. Audience was given to a large number, among whom were Governor Parsons, of Alabama, Gens. Logan and Heward, Senators Doolittle and McDougall, and a number of gentlemen from Missouri.

Funeral of Col. Bowers.

Lieut. General Grant reached here this morning, and immediately returned to West Point, accompanied by all of his staff, to attend the funeral of Col. Bowers. The Illinois delegation in the House to-day, met and passed appropriate resolutions to the memory of Col. Bowers, and appointed a committee of five, who left to-night to attend his funeral.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York.

Effect of the Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

POLICE FREED UP BY FENIANS

The Cattle Plague Bill Passed.

THE REFORM BILL INTRODUCED.

Legislative Response to Napoleon's Speech.

Austrian Reinforcements for Maximilian

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool on the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d, has arrived.

The suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland is received with universal approbation in England, and very general satisfaction in Ireland. The first effect was uneasiness and depression, but the vigor shown by the government has restored confidence, and had a favorable effect.

The act authorizes the arrest and detention in custody until the 1st of March, 1867, of any person suspected of conspiracy. The chief object of the measure is believed to be to enable the authorities to deal with the numerous Fenian emissaries returned from America, who are expected

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and valuable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper or publishing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

GENERAL GEARY FOR GOVERNOR.

The Union State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday nominated General JOHN W. GEARY for Governor. Although we preferred and supported General MOORHEAD, we shall cheerfully support the choice of the convention. We believe he will receive the whole vote of the party and a good many more besides.

General GEARY is not unknown to the people of Pennsylvania or of the Nation. He did his part to fight the war through and the rebellion down. His military record is as good as any man's, and that is the highest praise that can be given him. It was because he did his duty and is qualified for the station that the people are going to reward him with their confidence, and the honors of the highest place in their gift. Nor are the high duties and responsibilities of civil station new to him. As Governor of Kansas, in California, as Military Governor of different cities and districts, he has had much experience. In all these position he has shown his capacity for the post of Governor of our State.

As a soldier of the Union, he has sealed his devotion to the principles of the Union party. His record is bright as a true friend of Freedom and Progress. He helped to preserve the life of the Nation, and he will be faithful to the State.

Of General GEARY'S election there can be no shadow of doubt. The people delight to honor the men who braved everything for them.

A LIKENESS AND A DIFFERENCE.

If we take a fair and square view of two States, Kentucky and Tennessee, we shall find them in some things, both of character and condition, very much alike. But we shall find them also, in some respects, very different. Loyalty and disloyalty are exhibited in both, and have been ever since that distinction came into existence. The army of the Union and that of the insurgents have had men from both these States. Intestine strifes have existed in both, between loyal citizens and their disloyal neighbors. Tennessee went out, by secession, unwillingly, the people not having been consulted in the decision. If we may judge by the way they have behaved, a large portion of the people of Kentucky staid in the Union unwillingly.

At the present hour the tone of organised State Government in the two States is observably different, the advantage being rather on the side of Tennessee. The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery has been promptly adopted in Tennessee but steadfastly refused in Kentucky. The delegates elected to Congress from the former are generally as loyal as any now in Congress from Kentucky, and none of them is as remote from it as some of those now representing the State of Kentucky. Some of them fought for the Union through the entire rebellion. None has ever suggested such revolutionary sentiments as are attributed to a son of Kentucky in the United States Congress, advising the President to form a new Senate by violence and usurpation.

Now, if we take a fair and square view of these two States and their relations to the General Government, we cannot but be somewhat puzzled. Why are the positions so different? True, there is disloyalty in Tennessee, but it is quite as real and even more rampant in Kentucky. Loyalty has been as conspicuous, in actions and sufferings, among the people of part of Tennessee, during the war, as in Kentucky or Missouri. The internal condition of the State is as promising, and its legislation has been even more in accord with the situation. Why should their representatives be refused? We had strong hopes that they would be speedily admitted without difficult and perplexing conditions, but further delay now appears probable. We have uniformity and decidedly opposed the admission of disloyal men to the General Legislature, but those who are true to the Union, we should like to see reinstated in their pristine privileges, wherever they come from.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

We observe that some efforts are made, in our cities and neighboring boroughs, in favor of temperance. The design of these efforts is so manifestly good and humane, that every lover of his race must wish them success, and one can only wonder why they do not attract more attention and enlist the co-operation of a larger number of the philanthropic and Christian people. In former years the best ability in the country, and persons of the most distinguished character, were employed often and conspicuously in the advocacy of this important cause. For some reason, or, perhaps, complication of reasons, this has not been the case for some years back.

Yet there is, beyond dispute, the same imperative need of intelligent, vigorous and concerted action now, for the maintenance of sobriety, and for the suppression of intemperance, that there was formerly. And the same motives, in undiminished force and number, urge men on to that action. Viewed from what stand point it may be, intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks presents itself as the destroyer of human happiness. The common sentiment of mankind, the laws of the land, the principles of humanity, and the suggestions of religion, are all against it. As the fruitful occasion of distress and crime, as entailing misery on families at expense on communities, as destructive to the health, prosperity and life of the immediate victim, and involving innocent relatives in disgrace and ruin, it affects the every noble and kind feeling in man, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil. This would certainly be done, could the intemperate be reclaimed and the sober be prevented from becoming drunkards. And it would be checked just in proportion to the extent to which either of these results could be accomplished.

Now, the undisputed magnitude of the evil, taken in connection with the practicability and even facility of the plan for removing it and the high motives for action in the case, renders the apparent apathy of the public mind the more surprising, and suggests inquiry as to the cause of so remarkable a condition of mind in the midst of such terrible scenes as intemperance is constantly enacting before the public eye. An analysis of the case, partly historical, leads us to the following conclusions: First, In former years the cause of temperance suffered some reproach, and consequent damage, from its advocacy by unworthy persons. This might be regarded as, in some sense, a consequence of its great popularity, since ambitious and mercenary men were induced to turn it to their own personal advantage. Secondly, The temperance cause suffered still more by the injudicious intermixture with it of extraneous questions, some of them offensive to good taste, some of them alarming to tender consciences, and some of them opposed to political predilections and prejudices.

As a matter of fact, organised temperance efforts have not been prosperous since the original ground, of moral influences and a formal pledge, was forsaken, nor even since it was supplemented by anything else. The former success was unbounded. Almost the entire community acknowledged the principle that pervaded it, and adopted the corresponding practice. Almost the entire generation of that period was saved from intemperance, and constitute, at his hour, an appreciable element of sober society throughout the country. Those who have since come upon the stage of action are furnishing the recruits of the inebriate host that is staggering to utter ruin. The temperance effort that the case demands is the warning and instruction of the young, and the securing of the promise from them to abstain from the use of the intoxicating cup. There can be no reasonable objection to legislative restrictions on the traffic in liquors, but the enterprise for temperance men and temperance societies, as this is approved by past experience, is to give the light of instruction, warning and good example, and receive the honest pledge, thus forming voluntary associations for a single, isolated and important object by means the most simple and yet the most effective. In such an enterprise, people of every class, party, sect and age could co-operate, and co-operation would be successful, and success would be the happiness of millions.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The admirable speech by the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, in the United States Senate, has been followed in the same body by one by Senator WILSON, calculated to exert a good influence at the present time, not only in Congress but on the country at large. We cannot too warmly commend the conciliatory spirit of the Massachusetts Senator, contrasting, as it does, in a remarkable degree, with that of his colleague and his coadjutors in both branches in Congress, and certain responding presses. Take, for instance, the following:

"Unwise words," said Mr. WILSON, "may have fallen from the lips of men in "Congress, from Cabinet officers, and even "from the Executive, but a patriotic and "liberty-loving people will forget the un- "wise words of Senators, and Representa- "tives, and Cabinet officers and the Presi- "dent, if Representatives and Senators "and Cabinet officers and the President "will perform deeds that shall cement the "unity of the republic, hedge about and "secure the rights of the laboring poor, "and adopt measures that shall bring "peace and prosperity to the country re- "cently swept by the storms of civil war."

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT.

That the growth of ill-temper between the President and the majority in Congress, would culminate in a state of things that would awaken reflection, and lead to an inquiry into the causes of the quarrel, we did not at any time doubt. That such is the fact now, is very clear, and that the result has been to lead men to reflect, and the country to demand that there shall be more reason and less passion, is equally clear. And the following by the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, will, we think, meet with very general response:

"Mutual defiance was exchanged almost at the very opening of the session. The House insanely allowed its most unfit member for the office to be its leader, while the unfortunate expression of Senator Sumner indicated a hostility and impatience which could only lead to mischief. With an equally unfortunate want of reticence the President talked freely and warmly of the action of the House; and the House had not dignity enough to rebuke Thaddeus Stevens when, in return, he grossly insulted the President by comparing him, for expressing an opinion, to Charles I., subverting the fundamental law. The heat grew. The President, in his veto message, most unwisely engaged in an untimely exposition of his views of general policy. The Senate failed to sustain its own bill by the necessary two-thirds. The House, stung with disappointment at the defeat of the favorite measure, and increased by the untimely remarks of the President, needlessly declared that, whatever his opinion might be, no rebel State should resume its relations in the Union except by permission of Congress. Again Thaddeus Stevens talked wildly about usurpation at the very moment the President was refusing enormous power, and as if the President's opinion could admit a Representative in Congress, and then followed the melancholy scene in the White House grounds. If this hostility continues, practical reorganization of the Union will be delayed for two years certainly. A political revolution will inevitably arise which will return the late rebel States to Congress without the oath of loyalty, and transfer the Government to the present opposition. Now Congress, it seems to us, for reasons which must be apparent to every thoughtful man, must take the initiative in returning to co-operation with the President. It must consider what is called his policy totally irrespective of his personality. The central idea of that policy is, that a change of feeling cannot be wrought by law. We must remember that we are to live with the people of the late rebel States as fellow-citizens, not as subjects; and wise men will see many reasons why it is better to leave many things that we might now wish to effect directly to the surer accomplishment of indirect methods."

NO METROPOLIS IN POLITICS.

The political influence of cities on the rural districts, in the United States, is extremely small. It was DE TOCQUEVILLE, if our memory serves us, who said, that America has no political metropolis. Accustomed to the saying, that Paris is France, he the more readily noticed and probably admired the absence of that controlling influence of any city over the country, in the American Republic. We have no metropolis to set the fashions in politics or to control popular opinion in relation to public men or public affairs. New York, Philadelphia or even Washington, the political capital, has no sway over the minds of the people through the country.

The press of large cities, usually conducted with more ability and having better facilities for gaining information, usually exerts a proportionate influence wherever their issues circulate, but the popular sentiment in cities and their tone on public affairs is not taken at all into account by the people of the rural districts in making up their opinions or in choosing their course of action. Even Washington city, the capital of the nation, where controlling influences might be expected to emanate, has, of itself, no consideration. The members of Congress, of course, keep up a line of sympathy and communication with their constituents, but the local politics of the city or district, or the opinions of its resident population have no more weight on the country than any other area of ten miles extent in the United States.

The true tone of political sentiment prevalent in the country originates in the intelligence of the people. Fashions of dress and prices of commodities may be regulated by the great emporiums, but not political opinions. There is a prevalent belief, and we incline to take it as a correct one, that the best types of republicanism are not found in the popular sentiment of great cities. If this be so, as it undoubtedly is of some of them, it is a matter of just congratulation that their influence does not pervade the rural populations of the country. We should, for example, have less joyous hopes for the future glory of our country, if the political influence of New York city were as sensibly felt as her commercial influence is. But it is far otherwise. It is impotent even in the Empire State, except to neutralize on a general vote. The political sentiment of the State and much more of the country, is not affected by it. We have no Paris in the United States.

ONE OF THEM STOPPED.

A great many falsehoods have been set afloat about the famous gathering before the White House on the 22d ultimo. One of them is that Mr. AIKEN and Mr. CLAMPITT, two notorious disloyalists and open friends of BOOTH, and the murderers of Mr. SURRATT, were members of ceremonies, and escorted Mr. JOHNSON to the spot from which he addressed the crowd. The Washington *Republican* takes up this report to say that "if those persons have ever been near the President on any public occasion, it was without his knowledge, without his consent, and beyond his control. The President knows neither of them. He was not escorted at all, on the occasion referred to, except by Mr. FERNALD, who presented the resolutions.

"If AIKEN and CLAMPITT were there they were exercising a right exclusively within their own control, and for which the President is no more responsible than he was for the thieves that hung around the outskirts, or the 'dead ducks' that were sprinkled through the crowd after the speech."

THE WAY IT IS.

The *Tribune* is finding fault with Mr. JOHNSON because Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, proposed that the President should gather a Senate from the Southern States, join them to the few Democrats now in the Senate, and recognize them as the true Senate. This treasonable proposition, if it shows anything, shows what is the duty of the Senate itself. Should such an undisguised rebel and revolutionist occupy a seat in the American Senate? Furthermore, Mr. DAVIS is from Kentucky, a State where Unionism and Freedom fare harder than in any other State in the Union. But her members and Senators, including this blatant rebel DAVIS, are admitted to seats without a question, while others whose own loyalty and the loyalty of their constituents is unquestioned, are found out. Will the *Tribune* explain wherein is the justice or decency of this?

It is said that the Buena Vista Vineyard, in Sonoma county, California, is the largest in the world. It consists of 9,000 acres with 272,000 vines planted previous to 1865, and 700,000 planted or to be planted this year. Last year the yield was 42,500 gallons of still wine, 60,000 bottles of sparkling wine, and 12,500 gallons of brandy. One hundred men are constantly employed, and double that number during the vintage. There are 8,000 fruit trees, and large varieties of grapes.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—DOCTRINE AND PUBLIC CAREER.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, so well known to the religious world for half a century, died at his residence, near Bethany, Brooke county, Virginia, on Sunday night last, aged seventy-eight years.

He had been failing in health for several months, and taking a severe cold a short time ago, his end was hastened, and for the last week he sank rapidly. Few men ever possessed greater strength of constitution. Until recently, he never knew what it was to suffer bodily ailment. For more than forty years he had not been confined to his bed by illness, even for a single day. And yet no man ever taxed his strength more severely, for he was an incessant worker, early and late. His leading works are in the library of almost every clergyman, and for sale in every book store. Those most generally known to the public are his debates, especially those on Roman Catholicism with Archbishop PURCELL; with ROBERT DALE OWEN, the Socialist and Skeptic; and with Dr. N. L. RICE, a well known Presbyterian clergyman. The most widely circulated of his works are the "Christian System"—his works on baptism, and his translation of the New Testament.

It was not the authorship of any special books, or debates, which gave Mr. CAMPBELL the prominence of name throughout the world. He was the recognized head of a new religious sect, called the Campbellite Baptist Denomination, himself and the members of his church being styled "The Disciples." A notice of this remarkable man says:

This denomination took its origin from the teachings of himself and his father more than half a century ago, and now numbers it is said, well nigh half a million of adherents, who are especially numerous in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. Their peculiarities as a people are that they discard all human creeds and confessions of faith, and take the Bible alone as a perfect and all-sufficient rule of faith and practice, esteeming all commandments and traditions of men as necessarily fallible, superoratory, and in derogation of the all-sufficiency as well as the express injunctions of the Word of God. Another peculiarity is that they partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper every Sunday or First Day of the week. They believe also that Christian Baptism can only be performed by immersion—and that there is no warrant either in the exemple of Christ himself, or in the teachings and practice of his Apostles, for any other mode. Hence, wherever they reject because the command is to "repent and be baptized," and baptism therefore, they hold, can only be by immersion.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1789. He received his education, as did also his father, at the University of Glasgow, Scotland. Both of them graduated as Presbyterian clergymen. His ancestry were on the one side of Scotch origin, and on the other Huguenot French. Mr. CAMPBELL emigrated to this country in the year 1809, and settled in Washington county, Pennsyvania, from where he soon after removed to the spot called Bethany, in Brooke county, Virginia, where he continuously lived for more than half a century.

"That spot was then a wild and secluded locality amid the hills, shut out almost from the world by the shrubt cliffs that overhang it, and the many windings of Buffalo creek, which, at that day, being unbridged, were often not fordable. It was in this romantic and remote spot in the new world to which he had come, amid peaceful agricultural pursuits, and in the prosecution of those studies befitting his calling as a minister of the Gospel, that Alexander Campbell's long and eventful public career began, from this retirement, too, the pioneers from that State can only come in by resolution—though, in doing so, the "concurrent" ones would have to be thrown aside. The Senate is believed to be ready for admission whenever an independent resolution looking to that end shall be offered.

THE RELEASE OF SEMMES

Has been foreshadowed twice in the *Ledger's* dispatches, and the sudden "hitch" I have spoken of while the work of securing evidence was in progress was the President's own act, and the result of a full examination of his case by the Executive is the order issued this morning for his discharge from further imprisonment. At no time, it is said, was the arrest approved either by the President or Lieutenant-General, it being the opinion of each that the prisoner was fully protected by his parole. The letter of Semmes himself, backed up by the legal opinion of Judge Hughes of his counsel, was conclusive on this point that the President was satisfied his further retention was no longer either just or advisable. It is the purpose of Semmes to return to Alabama immediately.

INCREASING THE CURRENCY.

The large vote in the house against establishing additional banks, and increasing the circulating medium, is looked upon as favorable to the curtailment of our paper issues as an early day. The impression has heretofore been that the House was good for an inflation.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, during the past twelve days of February, amounted to $5,900,000.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

"The combat deepens," and the wishers for peace, who have been hoping that the admission of loyal members of loyal States would calm excitement, must suspect now see too plainly that the action of the ReconstructionCommittee can but lead, should it be indorsed by Congress, to a fresh collision of ideas between that body and the Executive. Where it will end cannot as yet be seen, but the Republican members of the House, thus far, hang together with great unanimity, and not half a dozen of them fail to come up to the party vote on a square issue.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.

General Lew. Campbell, the recently nominated Minister to Mexico, walks about here like Mahomet's coffin, hanging between the heaven of confirmation and the earth of rejection. Now that poor Col. Browning is dead and buried, there can be no impropriety in stating that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had decided to report adversely on his nomination as Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and that he would have been rejected.

TENNESSEE.

The Reconstruction Committee, this morning, knocked in the head their labor of Saturday, as you will see by the enabling act reported to the House to-day. The report which has been ordered to be printed was framed by Mr. Conkling, and was indorsed by all the Republican members, with the exception of Messrs. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Washburne, of Illinois. It is the most unimportant of the series for one year (1865) were spent. The prices of the works were:

3,722 tons new rails, wages at $65 20	$177,474
1,294 tons old re-rolled, wages at $32 60	42,180
Total wages	$219,659

Which were paid out by the working men thus:

To American Farmers	$126,304
To American Manufacturers, &c	35,780
To Foreigners	17,575
Total	$219,659

Farmers, merchants, mechanics, railroad managers, steamboat owners, and transporters by canal throughout our country so periodically cursed with British Free Trade—do regard the economical blessings flowing from a single one of the more than seven hundred different American Iron-making establishments, and consider thoughtfully if there can be any excuse for native hostility to a system that so bountifully benefits you all, other than treason and bilocy, and if it comports with your rights and interests longer to tolerate foreign warfare on American industry.

SHORT LIVED.

Perhaps the shortest lived sensation of all the Washington hatchings, to prejudice the President, was the report that an arrangement, which had the approval of Mr. JOHNSON, had been entered into, whereby General MEADE was to be the candidate of the Democrats for Governor of Pennsylvania. Although almost within the next hour the proceedings of the Convention refuted the story, the following kills it stone dead:

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Please publish the fact that there is no truth in the report circulated from Washington, that I have consented to allow my name, at the request of the President, to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Governor. Respectfully yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General U. S. A.

TOUCHY.—The editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* has been so hurt in his "pheelinks," by General GRANT'S order, that he has been constrained to throw up the scissors and the pen, and to retire to congenial shades of private life. Ever since the *Examiner* was silenced in its foolish and wicked talk, we have thought that some improvement has been noticeable in the tone and manners of the *Enquirer*. But the strain on the editor's habits was too severe. He could not stand being decently respectful to the Government longer than a week, without breaking down. He retires from editorial toils in much the same temper, no doubt, that he did something less than a year ago; and, if we remember rightly, his retirement then was in consequence of the meddling of this same General GRANT.

If some more of the editorial fraternity in the South would take the matter in the same way, the prospects of the Southern people would be greatly brightened by it.

THE PRESIDENT AND THADDEUS STEVENS.—In a letter by Mr. FORNEY, wherein he alleges that the hopes of the copperheads in Pennsylvania centre in President JOHNSON, this language occurs: "Bear in mind that President JOHNSON has not yet appointed a single avowed copperhead to office in Pennsylvania. Even within a few days he conferred a Presidential appointment upon one of the friends of Mr. STEVENS in Lancaster county." The allegation and the proof are as harmonious in this as in many other instances, the one rebutted by the other, and rendering ridiculous the exhibition of hostility as unreasonable as it is harmless.

PERSONAL.

—Thackeray tells of an Irish woman begging alms from him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pockets, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all your life," but, when he only pulled out his snuff-box, immediately added, "and never overtake ye."

—The celebrated Paris preacher, Father Hyacinthe, is in disgrace with the Pope. It is reported that Monsignor Chigi, the Papal nuncio, has conveyed the censure of His Holiness to Father Hyacinthe, and ordered him to go to Rome to give an explanation of his conduct.

—Dr. David Jayne, the celebrated medicine man, died in Philadelphia on Monday, the 5th. He was a man of great wealth, which he achieved in the patent medicine business, through the liberality of his expenditures for advertising. It was not by his advertisements in the papers alone, although it was indeed a curious thing to many persons to find his advertisements in journals based on the principles and notions of the world, and in every written language—but to the use of all other known means of attracting attention. His distributed almanacs were a feature in such numbers that the cost to him was a quarter of a million of dollars, and the annual outlay for his advertising was a colossal business. Nothing equal to it has ever been known in America. He did his own printing, and kept a number of steam presses constantly employed in his work. He printed his own cards, labels, circulars, &c. In fact, huge as is the vast eightstoried structure on Chesnut street, below Third, where the business was carried on, it was all filled up with his operations, except one story that had been rented for other purposes. From this huge business in his own name flowed the golden stream that for the last sixteen years of his life his chief study was how to employ his money.

—Mr. W. D. Howells is about to be entrusted with the editorial charge of the *Atlantic Monthly*. For about three years Mr. Howells was consul in Venice, but some months since he resigned the position, and since then he has been exclusively occupied with literature. Several very able articles from his pen have recently appeared in the *Nation*, and one or two in the *North American Quarterly*. He has also found time to complete a work on "Venice," which will be published in course of the season.

—The London *Reader* indulges in a burst of admiration over Mr. E. Rowland Sill, of San Francisco, who recently read a poem before a literary society in that city. It calls him "a rising poet in the Far West, whose genius will certainly long become familiar to all lovers of true poetry." San Francisco has a greater "out-cropping" of poets than any city in the world.

—Patti is making an immense amount of "the ready." She is paid 5,000 francs (nearly $1,000 in gold) a night at the Italian opera; so that Mr. Bagier, the director, has been obliged to raise the price of seats from fourteen to eighteen francs. Prior to this a full house was worth to him 12,000 francs (or $8,000), which is said sometimes his expenses for a single night. At Covent Garden, where one seat is worth a pound, the director can make 55,000 francs a night. Yet Malibran never received more in London than seventy-five pounds for a single representation; and, with the permission of Patti, I do not think that she will ever be able to revive for us Malibran's Desdemona.

—Guizot's son, who is known by a very accurate translation of Macaulay's essays, has lately made his debut as a professor of history in the College de France. The subject matter of the lecture was "The Influence of Morals on Primary Education." The house was crowded with his friends. His father himself was present with a number of the celebrities of Louis Philippe's regime—Messrs. Duvergier de Hauranne, de Broglie, de Carne, de Remusat, etc., in other words, all the set of people called *doctrinaires*, the new generation of which was represented by M. Prevost-Paradol, the recently elected academician. The young professor, however, met with a complete failure, in spite of the applause of the audience and of his father himself.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Patriot* says, the Roman Catholics have nearly doubled their priests and churches in England and Scotland, since 1851. There are nearly four times as many converts as there were fifteen years ago, and there are more than fifteen hundred priests in England alone.

The Springfield *Republican* has been told by a United States officer, who has lately come from the Rio Grande, that during the so-called siege of Matamoras by the Liberal troops of Mexico, he himself was offered $30,000, and the officers and men under his command a proportionate amount, if he would take his colored troops over the river and assault and carry the Imperial garrison in Matamoras.

The Washington agent of the Freedmen's Savings Bank has made a statement from which it appears that the institution has received, within a year, over a million of dollars from the negroes of the country. During the month of February those of that city alone deposited over five thousand dollars. The bank has twenty-nine branches, most of them in Southern cities.

The *Nation* has investigated the matter and states that six hundred and eighty one books were published in the United States during the last six months of 1865. Of this number one hundred and five are re-publications of foreign books, and three-fourths of the remainder are pamphlets, dime novels or law reports, which are excluded from literature proper. In England the number published in the same time is about 2,500.

At the British Consulate, in New York, it is reported that, as a result of the great Fenian demonstration on Sunday, at Jones's Wood, the President, in the course of the current week, will issue a proclamation warning all good citizens to refrain from any attempted violation of the neutrality laws, to the prejudice of foreign governments with which we are at peace. It is also said that the State Department has been put in possession of certain important facts, showing that within the few days past the Fenian leaders have been engaged in business of an eminently practical character. Meanwhile, the representatives of two influential organizations—the Father Matthew Societies, Nos. 2 and 5—have waited upon Mr. Killian with contributions of $500 from each for the Fenian Treasury. Assurances have been received from Massachusetts that $100,000 of the bonds will be taken there before Saint Patrick's Day.

THE ENGLISH BISHOP OF HONOLULU.—Rev. Dr. Staley, the English Bishop of Honolulu, left New York on Thursday in the steamer Arizona, for Aspinwall, on his way to the Sandwich Islands. The exposure which was made in our own and in other journals, says the Boston *Advertiser*, of the real bearing of the enterprise in which he has been made the chief agent, and of the interests to be promoted by it, is said to have materially injured his success in procuring American aid for an undertaking originally designed to thwart and destroy the proper influence of our country in that interesting group.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

And now for the constitutional amendment. It could be adopted if Mr. Sumner would withdraw his opposition; but he will not. So there is no chance whatever for any amendments that I can see. The best proposition was that suggested by the President, and *first* offered in Congress by Gen. Schenck, which bases representation *on voters*. But New England, New York and Pennsylvania would lose through that, and they will not agree to it. The spirit of patriotism is not high enough in any quarter to make men willing to lose in their section for the common good.

THE IRON TAX.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The iron men are not far wrong when they assert that the present tax hurts them, and that to compete with old England, either lower rates to them or higher ones to Britain are necessary. English iron has been imported on a number of occasions since the war at rates lower than it could have been purchased for in this country, and some of the railways in the South are now being equipped with material imported direct from the Old World.

Petitions, signed by nearly all the officers of the Western railroads, and most of the iron manufacturers of that section, were presented in the House to-day, praying for such a modification of the revenue laws as will encourage the construction and general use of iron bridges. They ask Congress to exempt bar and cast iron from customs and excise, stating that it would be almost universally used in the construction of bridges were it not for the great difference in the first cost; those built of iron, owing to the tax, costing now more than twice as much as those of wood—a cost so great as to amount to a practical prohibition in the majority of cases. The petitions were referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

A MEXICAN LOAN OF FIFTY MILLIONS.

The joint resolution pledging this country to guarantee the payment of a fifty million loan to the Juarez Government was quickly put to sleep with the Foreign Committee. I say put to sleep, because there is no possible chance that it will ever see light again—certain it is the Committee will never report favorably upon it. This has been the great dead weight upon the loan now on the market—the United States appeared wholly indifferent with reference to it, while the only "security" that was pledged in its favor was mineral lands, already in possession of the French! I can tell you confidentially that Mr. Seward, when appealed to awhile ago, upon this very subject of guaranteeing the payment of a loan, declared that there was no prospect whatever that the United States would do so. It was true we had, prior to our own war, compelled Mexico to pay its obligations to our countrymen; but the position of affairs in Mexico then and now were widely different. Then there was only one party, and that a weak one, to deal with; now there are several.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.—

London Gray Hair Color. The Only Restorer.
London Hair Color Infallible
London Changed Hair Color Hair
London Withered Hair Color Restorer.
London Locks Restored. Hair Restorer.
London Spring. Hair Color Co. Restorer.

What the world knows as one of safe and perfect hair coloring combined. Perfectly instantaneous.

London Tress Hair Color Removes Restorer.
London pot Hair Color all Restorer.
London Neat Hair Color Dandruff Restorer.
London of Hair Color and Restorer.
London Anything. Hair Co or Itching. Restorer.

MAKES THE HAIR SOFT, GLOSSY AND LUXURIANT.

KEEPS THE SCALP CLEAN, COOL AND HEALTHY.

No washing or preparation before or after the use; applied in the usual manner.

Only 75 cents a bottle, six bottles $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 290 North Sixth street, above Vine. Sold by McCARLEY & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, near Fifth, cor. Diamond. [mar3

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

CHEER UP! CHEER UP! CHEER UP!

A specific has been found at last—one that has cured consumption in the very worst stages.

When the best physicians had given up the case as hopeless, the Rev. E. A. Wilson's great remedy for Consumption was tried as a forlorn hope, and like a miracle, the patient was restored to complete health, and now lives to testify to the virtue of this great remedy.

Call or send and procure a pamphlet, giving a full history of this great specific.

Sole agent of Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street.

Sent by mail on receipt of $3 25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MICHIGAN SEEDLING POTATOES are now prepared to take orders for a choice article of

SEEDLING POTATOES,

called the Michigan Seedling, raised from the Ball samples. Can be seen at

GRAFF & BETTER'S,
215 Liberty street.

mh8-2w

POTATOES, POTATOES.

We are now receiving large consignments of those fine

MICHIGAN PEACH BLOW POTATOES,

which we offer by car loads, dray loads, or single barrel.

GRAFF & BETTER,
215 Liberty street.

mh8-2w

S. D. MCELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE.

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

(Late Wilson & McElroy.)

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

54 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

mh1-3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life Insurance.

THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Newark, N. J., desires to call the attention of citizens of Pittsburgh to its superior claims. Agent for Pittsburgh and West, JAMES HUBBARD, at Monongahela Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

One New Jersey Mutual Life assurance is that assured policies are non forfeiting. For instance if the party becomes unable to pay a premium, or if he will not forfeit his policy but the amount of insurance will be partially paid. This assurance to the premium so unpaid, and thus removing the only valid objection that can be made against Life Insurance.

JAMES HUBBARD,
General Agent,
Monongahela Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mh8-2t

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY at Haysville Station, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. A large substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 10 rooms. Also, a large wash-house; hot and cold water; a splendid never-failing Spring, supplying the house for man and stable purposes; an Orchard of various fruit trees, &c. The above property fronts the Ohio river, and consists of about 7½ acres which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Any information desired can be obtained from Capt. JNO. HAY, on the premises, or to T. WALTER DAY, No. 102 Fifth street. mh8-2w

UNITED STATES

PRIZE CONCERT,

TO BE DRAWN AT

Crosby's Opera House, Chicago,

MAY 28th, 1866.

125,000 Valuable Prizes, valued at $493,575 25 will be presented to Ticket Holders, including $100,000 in Greenbacks.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.

PRICE $1 00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, and the only Concert ever drawing a prize.

The following Prizes are a few among the many to be drawn (for full list see Circulars):

1	A Gift in Greenbacks	$30 000
1	do do	10 000
1	do do	5 000
1	do do	4 000
1	do do	3 000
1	do do	2 000
1	do do $1,000 each	25 000
20	do do $500 each	10 000
20	do do $100 each	2 000
1	do $50 each	1 000
1	do Residence No. 854 Wabash Avenue	10 000
1	do Residence 901 Lake street	5 000
1	do Residence 27 Waverley st	5 000
5	do Cottages, on Fulton near Pulaski street	10 000
2	do Cottages 169 W. Liberty and 537 W. Indiana street	6 000
3	do In good locality	9 000
10	do City Lots, $500 each	5 000

The drawing will take place, after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10 000 persons can witness it. A Committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be furnished with a correct list of drawing as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will receive them until the drawing, when if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Stands and Music stores in the city, and at our Office, 153 Dearborn street, price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in every city, town and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS AND CLUB RATES:

Any party procuring a club of five or more names at the rates and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:

5	Tickets to one address for			$ 4 50
10	do	do	do	8 50
20	do	do	do	17 00
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	33 00
50	do	do	do	41 50
And 100	do	do	do	83 00

In every case send the name and Postoffice address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, Postoffice order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
133 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

P. O. Drawer 5 913.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wilkinson, ex Senator, of Minnesota; Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, M. C., of Penna.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Governor, of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Mungomery, ex-M. C., of Penna.; Hon. Major Dan Mace, ex-M. C., of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Lemingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. Thomas Smith, of Minn; Jacob Forney, Agent M. S. R. R., Chicago; Hon. Jno. Kronghery, & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Maxwell, White & Co., New Orleans, La. mh2-1mood

PROPOSALS FOR

Safes and Locks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 M., April 5th, 1866, for furnishing Burglar Proof and the Burglar and Fire Proof Safes required by the Treasury Department for one year from the date of the acceptance of the successful bidder.

Specifications and drawings for the Burglar Proof safes, showing the form of construction at present used, viz: alternate plates of iron and hardened steel, can be obtained upon application at this Department.

Burglar and Fire Proof Safes will be constructed in the same manner and cased with a suitable fire proof covering, the plans and specifications for which must be submitted by the bidder.

Safes to be shipped in perfect condition within a reasonable time from date of order.

The Locks will be furnished by this Department, but must be put in place by the contractor, and be in perfect working order when the Safe is turned over to the proper officer of the Government.

The bids to be per superficial foot, measured on the outside, and to cover all chases or alcoves, including painting and door frames, (except cost of locks.)

Proposals will also be received for Burglar and Powder Proof Locks, to be accompanied with samples.

All bids must be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the sum of $3,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to award the contract for Burglar Proof Safes to one party, and the Burglar and Fire Proof Safes to another, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the specifications of this advertisement.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Safes and Locks," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Acting Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

A. B. MULLETT,
Acting Supervising Architect.

mh8-2tawtd.

OIL CITY STORAGE COMPANY,

(Successors to PEASE & CALLAGHAN.)

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Are now prepared, at the opening of navigation, with unrivalled facilities for the transaction of business in the above line for the coming season

The Daily Commercial

COME HOME, FATHER.

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes one;
You said you'd be working right home from the shop
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our little fire has gone out all alone,
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor little sister upon her lap,
For no one to help her but me.

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes two,
The night has grown colder—and Benny is worse;
He has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse—our arm'n will do;
Perhaps before morning shall dawn!
And then in the anguish he sent me to bring—
Come quickly, or he will be gone!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes three;
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long
For poor weeping mother and me!
Yet oh, we are so—so—glad Benny is dead!
And gone with the angels of light;
And these were the very last words that he said:
"I want to kiss papa to-night."
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Hear the sweet voice of the child,
When the night-winds repeat as they roam;
O! who could resist the most plaintive of prayers,
I pray, father, dear father, come home!

MUSICAL ITEMS.

The Paris papers *Temps, Union Nationale Opinione Nationale* and *Nouvelles* are very much opposed to Adelina Patti, and especially the last named paper, gives the diva a lecture on her "greed for money, which is really revolting, and her ridiculous charlatanism." The beginning of the end seems to have come at last.

Mr. Alphonse Saz has published an essay on orchestras of females and their organization. This would be an interesting subject for our ladies who want to vote, and may meet only with the obstacle, that the ladies could not know how to divide the instruments between themselves, as every lady undoubtedly desires to play "first fiddle."

Belgioli has returned to Paris and made his début in the *Barber*, but with what success we are not informed by our Paris exchanges.

We have heard that men like Farinelli, in Spain, had a great deal of influence in State matters, but we are really surprised that in times of sobriety and enlightenment a man of so little vocal talent as Franz Liszt should possess the power of controlling the actions of his Holiness the Pope. But notwithstanding our astonial ment, the fact seems to be incontrovertible, if we may believe the report which reaches us that Liszt has been requested by the Russian government to proffer his good services in the quarrel between his Holiness and the Russian ambassador at Rome, who was slightly snubbed by the old gentleman of the Vatican. We hardly think that Liszt will be able to do this, and his science of solving a dissonance may be lost, as he probably will have to encounter too many counterpoints in the undertaking. In the meantime the best composer among the monks, and the most pious among the composers, enjoys himself in the city of the seven hills and other cities as much as may be reasonably expected.

The soiree began with a concert. Miss Emilia Verna, belonging to one of the best families at Certain Prince, performed on the piano a magnificent fantasie from Robert le Diable, which was received with great applause. But the star of the night was Mrs. Desbrosses, a lady of color, who sang the grand air of the mancenilla tree from the "African." After the concert Pope's nuncio escaped from the saloons in order to avoid the tempting sight of young people dancing. Then the ball commenced, and lasted with the greatest [illegible] until daw[illegible]

Next month in Paris is to be wh[illegible] classic music. Mozart's "Don Gio[illegible]" is to be put on three stages at the same time, at the Italiens, the Opera, and the Theatre Lyrique. This rather savors of asiaticism. I would prefer to have but one "ire Giovanni," and that a good one. The troupe of either the Italiens or the Opera is, in a good performance, I have always considered the latter, and he is one of the best Don Giovannis that we have had in Paris for a long while. But I fear that the performance of Mazet's Opera at the Theater Lyrique will be weak. They say, however, that Mr. Carvalho will present, at least, some beautiful scenery. Of that I have no doubt. I remember how much he [illegible] Rigoletto and so many [illegible] of a French representation.

[illegible] days since, and [illegible] The tenor had [illegible] and the [illegible] ar again the [illegible] success [illegible] the re[illegible] scenes [illegible] over[illegible] said [illegible], as [illegible] opera [illegible] at the [illegible] formed [illegible] it only

[illegible]arlo has [illegible] green[illegible]dentation [illegible]ould advise [illegible]

[illegible] for the purpose [illegible]ations of "Arab[illegible]so successful in [illegible]

[illegible]nns, Miss Agatha [illegible]ng in Italy, and [illegible] where she acquired [illegible]bers. She is expected [illegible]ght, as by that time it is [illegible]ver from a slight illness. [illegible] to make her first appear[illegible]ermined.

[illegible]etter, I understand that Patti [illegible] bargain with M. Bagier. She [illegible]s names for a single representa[illegible]irector guarantees thirty-six re[illegible]es at this price. Rossini paid a visit [illegible]sterday at her residence, the Villa [illegible] the Boulogne. It is said that [illegible]t of his visit was to neutralize the effect [illegible] the above anecdote; and that Patti herself requested the maestro to repair in this way [illegible] result of his indiscretion.

[illegible]t I have not done making musical predictions yet, says a New York critic, and accordingly I predict for Senorita Posh,—the beautiful Spanish prima donna, who made her first appearance among us at the Academy last Monday in the appropriate opera of "La Favorita," as I predicted of Adelina Patti, when she made her début as a certain famous "off night") that her name and fame will soon be familiar among us as household words.

SCIENTIFIC.

An exhibition of Landsell's steam siphon or ejector was given at the Institute of Technology, Boston a few evenings since, and was witnessed with much interest. The siphon is a very simple contrivance for forcing or raising water, by means of a vacuum created by a powerful steam. It is a pump without valves or plunger. A pipe from a steam boiler is introduced laterally into a hollow iron globe, rising nearly to its centre. From the opposite side of the globe passes another pipe, which first turns upward, and then bends so that the orifice is turned directly downward. A third pipe runs from the bottom of the globe down to the water to be raised. When steam is admitted from the boiler into the pipe first described, it drives the air in the chamber of the globe before it, thereby creating a vacuum, into which the water below is forced by the pressure of the atmosphere, and is then driven with steam through the siphon-shape pipe on the opposite side of the globe, which is provided with a series of nozzles, until it is discharged from its open end. The capacity of these pumps, according to size, with steam at sixty pounds pressure to the square inch, and with a lift of ten feet, is estimated as follows: 1 inch steam pipe, 100 gallons per minute; 2 inches, 400 gallons per minute; 3 inches, 900 gallons per minute; 4 inches, 1,600 gallons per minute; 5 inches, 2,500 gallons per minute, and 6 inches, 3,000 gallons per minute. The advantages of the siphon are many, as practical men who are acquainted with such matters will perceive on examining the above. One on board the iron-clad Dictator, in addition to the other services required of it, has performed the work of discharging the coal there raked from the bunkers. The suction pipe being carried down into the furnace room, through which the ashes, etc., are shoveled, its mouth, are drawn up and emptied over the vessel's side.

A London letter, describing a late scientific lecture at which an interesting account is given, states the following curious gossip: "The meteoric specimens exhibited at Mr. Warren De La Rue's soiree were of a rare and remarkable kind. They were seen to fall near Montauban, in the south of France in 1864, and were quite hot when picked up. In appearance they resembled dried lumps of fine sandy soil, but they consist of minute crystals of a dark kind of iron and of sulphur, mingled with a pasty substance which is held together by sulphate of ammonia. This sulphate dissolves when a portion of the meteorite is put into water, and the whole mass falls to pieces. Consequently, had a shower of this fallen between the time of the fall of the meteorite and the picking up of the fragments, they would have disappeared, and have been lost to science, for the disintegrated crystals are a minute looseastract mixture when strewn on the surface of the ground."

About the Fashions.

"Jenny June," in the Washington *Republican*, tells us as follows:

"It is said that at no time in the palmiest days of the capital has there been seen such a remarkable beauty and display of fashion as at the present season, making it hard to believe that there have seen the termination of a dreadful war, and in the estimation of many, now stand on the verge of a commercial crisis, which threatens to carry ruin and woe to hundreds who now flit so gaily and thoughtlessly in the drawing-rooms, from one scene of festivity to another.

"And so go these votaries of fashion upon one reckless round of gaiety, spending fortunes in dress and jewels, and, like Miss McFlimsey, feel that they have "nothing to wear." Indeed, it is a sad fact that when in "full dress" many our lovely dames are nearly in that condition, or might be for all the good their dresses do them, about the shoulders, at least.

"I think heaven that outrageous abomination known as a "waterfall," and which has deservedly been the subject of so much ridicule by all sensible people, has nearly disappeared, and, its stead, we have what is called the "waterfeel," a tight, round coil at the back of the head, infinitely more becoming and respectable, as it affords less facilities for the transportation of bone hair, shavings, old clothes, and the like, of principally for giving the "waterfall" a natural appearance.

"This coil does not, however, look any more like a wheel than the other did like a cascade; perfectly proper, though, that the "waterwheel" should come after the "waterfall," as they do at all privileges in the country. Next we will probably have some sort of an elaborate dress of the hair called the "grist-mill."

HUNGARY.—During 1865 and for some time afterwards the struggles of Hungary against the encroachments of Austria awakened great sympathy in the United States, and for a long period of varying contest was watched by us with deep interest. Of late, however, more engrossing events at home have caused us to lose sight of the progress of affairs in Hungary. The latter, it seems, have gained a peaceful victory over Austria, and the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is disposed to make concessions to the assertion of his people, has just confirmed to Hungary the ancient rights of that country to a separate government of its own, he being king. The Austrian Emperor has lastly admitted that the strong opposition of Hungary to all his schemes of consolidation with Austria, although as yet not become an open revolution or caused a single drop of blood to be shed, has nevertheless compelled him to grant this concession. The Emperor has promised to restore the ancient frontiers of Hungary; to give it its separate Diet and to keep it independent of Austria. Victory of the Magyars is complete, and we what a nation can do if it persistently and suddenly resists the encroachments of arbitrary power.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.

Great success of
MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.
Who will appear this evening in the original domestic drama of the Chimney Corner. Mr. Couldock as Grace Emery.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the original domestic drama, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
Peter Probity, aged sixty.....Mr. C. W. Couldock.
Grace Emery, aged sixteen.....Miss Couldock.
Overture, selected.....Orchestra.
To conclude with the nautical drama of
BEN BOLT.
Matinee Saturday afternoon—CINDERELLA.

THE PITTSBURGH
CHORAL UNION
Will repeat, by special request, Handel's Grand Oratorio of JUDAS MACCABEUS at
Masonic Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 8th,
Conductor.....G. M. ALEXANDER.
Leader.....JAMES GILES.
Tickets, $1 00.
Reserved seats can be secured at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Wood street, on TUESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock without extra charge. mh3

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
That
FOUR STORY WAREHOUSE
On the corner of Market and Front streets, lately occupied by Chas. L. Caldwell. Each of the warehouse. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to
ALEX. NIMICK KING,
mh3-1w No. 273 Liberty street.

FOR RENT.
One or two
FURNISHED ROOMS
For single gentlemen, at No. 305 Federal street, Allegheny. mh3-6t

SCHOOL PROPERTY, ALSO
DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
That desirable School Property situate at Evergreen Hamlet, suitable for Young Ladies' Boarding School. Also Brick Dwelling House, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire of
WM. A. SHINN,
fe24 2w No. 127 Fourth street.

TO LET.
WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES.
I will receive propositions to lease for a term of three years or more, seven to ten first-class FIVE STORY WAREHOUSES, to be built on Duquesne way, in front of the Pittsburgh Forge and Rolling Mills, during the season, if sufficient inducement is offered
The buildings to be 22 feet front by an average depth of 127 feet, and of sufficient strength to furnish storage for grain or other heavy articles in and including the fifth story, and each house supplied with a first-class elevator capable of lifting two tons at once. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway track can be extended along the rear of the block, on a level with the second story, affording a facility for loading or unloading directly into or from the cars.
Also, twenty or more DWELLINGS, finished, well lighted, Double Offices, suitable for Oil dealers and others.
fe7-tf J. C. BIDWELL.

FOR RENT.
Warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Third and Fourth, embracing three Rooms in first and second stories, with cellar, from April. Apply to
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
fe12-tf 133 FOURTH STREET.

TO LET—
A LOT OF GROUND,
Above Smithfield street, running through from First to Second street, 33 feet wide by 160 feet through. The Lot is very convenient for a GAS HOUSE, BRASS FOUNDRY, or any manufacturing business requiring considerable room. Possession given on 1, 1866. Apply to
ja15-tf LYON, SHORB & CO.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name of
JAMES MARSHALL & CO.
Was this day dissolved by mutual consent, James Marshall having purchased the interest of Robert D. Clark. The old business will be settled by James Marshall.
JAMES MARSHALL,
ROBERT D. CLARK.
PITTSBURGH, February 21, 1866.

The undersigned having associated with him in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS his son, JAMES MARSHALL, Jr., the business will be continued to all its branches as heretofore, under the name of JAMES MARSHALL & CO.
fe27-1m JAMES MARSHALL.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.
The undersigned, as Administrators of the estate of C. Kiefer, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the tan yard of the deceased, in Spring Garden, Reserve township, Allegheny county, Pa., on
MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866,
commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz:
2 Horses and Harness, 1 Cow, 4 Wagons, 1 Cart, 1 Top Buggy, 1 Sleigh, several Wheelbarrows, Tanners Tools, Shovels, Forks, &c., a large lot of Bark, two Writing Desks, 8-day snares stanton and East Oil Creek Oil Company, 3 191 shares New York and East Oil Creek Oil Company, and other articles too tedious to mention.
M. C. KIEFER,
H. GERWIG,
Administrators.
Reserve Tp. March 3d, 1866. mh6-3t

OIL TANKS FOR SALE.
TWO TANKS,
In good order; capacity about 100 bbls each, will be sold cheap. Can be seen at Hope Cotton Mills, Allegheny city.
mh6-6t A. H. CHILDS & CO.

SIX BOXES
Old Virginia Bright Tobacco.
Confiscated. For sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
mh5 Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

FOR SALE—
Two Second-hand Double Flue Boilers,
38 inches in diameter, 26 feet long, steam drum, stand pipe, fire front complete. All in good order. Inquire at Fort Pitt Boiler Works.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
mh3-2w Second and Short streets.

BARREL MACHINERY.
A full set of "Holmes's" Barrel Machinery, for sale low by
JAMES A. HUTCHISON,
mh3-2w corner of Ferry and Front streets.

FOR SALE.
SIX WROUGHT IRON OIL STILLS
Of 40 barrels capacity each, with condensing pipes and goose necks, by the
HUTCHISON OIL AND REFINING CO.,
mh3-2w corner of Ferry and Front streets.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
2 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 38 in. 16 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oc24

FOR SALE.
A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
On Penn street. Or will be exchanged for Real Estate at a fair price. Address
PHARMACEUTIST,
fe10-tf Commercial office.

FOR SALE.
One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke; 1 heavy flywheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is nearly new, and is of superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy. Also, One Engine—7½ inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new, the others have been little used.
Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,500 feet of 2½ casing. Brass bibbs, pump barrels, rods, &c.
Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.
About 10 tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
About 10 tons of Scrap Cast Iron.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,200 barrels each. Apply at
STANDARD REFINERY,
24 Wood street,
de18-tf Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

GLOVES—
ALEXANDRE, JOUVON
AND OTHER
KID GLOVES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
R. H. PALMER,
mh2 84 Wood street.

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES P. TANNER,
No 56 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Has just received a large and entirely fresh stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's
BOOTS,
BALMORALS,
POLANDERS, &c.
BUFFALOES,
ARCTIC GAITERS and
RUBBER OVERSHOES,
BUSKINS, &c.
Which will be sold by the case or dozen, at a small profit.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
J. P. TANNER,
dec22-3m 56 Wood street.

500 PIGS SOFT GALENA LEAD.
For sale by
mh8 J. B. CANFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

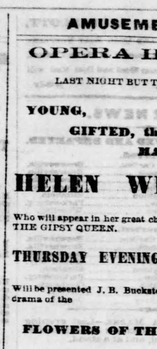
OPERA HOUSE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE
YOUNG,
GIFTED, the
MAGNIFICENT
HELEN WESTERN,
Who will appear in her great character of CYNTHIA THE GIPSY QUEEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 8th,
Will be presented J. B. Buckstone's great three act drama of the
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Cynthia, a Zingara.....Helen Western.
To conclude with the roaring Comedetta of
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.
Friday, BENEFIT OF HELEN WESTERN.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Tyner Newell.
Stage Director.....J. J. Dougherty.
FIRST WEEK OF THE QUIET FAMILY.
First week of W. B. Cavanagh's side splitting burlesque, entitled,
LOST IN HAYTI.
And the VARIETIES COMPANY in
NEW SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUES.
More novelties in preparation.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
19 Diamond, over Lloydnodt's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. fe26-1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
W. H. HENNEGEN.....J. T. SCOTT.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS.
Tools and Glasses.
Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.
No. 31 FIFTH ST., (2d story), Pittsburgh, Pa.
And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.
We have just received a new and large and stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade. feb3-3m

Time and Distance Indicator,
[Copyright secured.]



DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a very large and fine selection of Musical Boxes—from one to ten tunes—varying in price from
$3 50 TO $325 00.
Among them is one which is finer than anything ever brought to this city. It has the
Celestial Voice Accompaniment
fe27

ATTORNEYS.

J. ALVAN EUWER,
Attorney-at-Law,
107 FIFTH STREET,
First door below Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja30-1f

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Conveyancers, Dealers in Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, Promissory Notes, &c.
AGENTS FOR ETNA OIL CO.
Office, No. 81 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe6-6m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

ING. H. HAMPTON.....W. G. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment.)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-1f

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 59 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with discharge and two witnesses. 1y28

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. R. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TEXAS, and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se5-1f

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue.

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT.....President.
HENRY M. LONG.....Secretary and Treasurer.
Works in Temperanceville,
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER."
This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.
Orders solicited.
DIRECTORS:
John Watt, C. R. Herron, Robt. Wallace,
Robert Lea, H. M. Collins, D. W. C. Carroll,
George Black, C. L. Caldwell, J. W. Porter.
ja27-3m

CAUSTIC SODA,
SODA ASH,
AQUA AMMONIA,
At the lowest market rates, for sale by
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
ja22-2w—fe6-tf Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

PYRITES.
The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
WILL BUY
Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron
AT A GOOD PRICE.
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
dec15-3m Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

M. A. JONES & CO.,
(Successors to J. P. Scott,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS, OILS AND SPICES,
No. 296 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.
SOLE AGENT
For Capt. E. Holbrooks Banner Brand Tobacco o Louisville, Ky. ja25-lmwas

FIRE CLAY.
20 barrels Missouri Fire Clay just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 59 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARINGS and RAILS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Cast Iron, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. C. LOOMIS, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.
THEODORE WOOD, Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. F. STEVENSON, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. BROWN W. STEVENSON.
R. C. LOOMIS, W. S. HAVEN,
J. O'NEILL, J. F. DRAVO,
fe22 tf T. J. CRAIG.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 185 FRONT,
Branch House,
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
Chicago, Ills.

JOSEPH PENNOCK. ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart)
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machine, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Doors and Frames, Iron pattern, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns; Rolling Mill Gearings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil and Tar Pipes, Driving Pipe with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Hoods, Tuyere Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the late firm of Fulton, Pennock & Co. ja21-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se6

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD,
fe12-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MAFFETT,
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Swings, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sucker Rods and Walking Beams for Derricks. Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above on the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
fe27 P. O. Box 1128.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,
ESKRIDGE, HAMMOND & McMATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail or otherwise in Pittsburgh.
HERRON & CO.,
ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find Ings, &c.
Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [oct3-3m

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES,
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office and Warehouse, 120 and 122 First street, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with due or portable boiler under shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de4-tf

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons carts, drays, wheelbarrows, stoop, steamboat, Railroad and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes, Harpster and Pond Pronged Hay Elevator, &c., all made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works, corner Marshall street and Madison avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny.
COLUMBUS COLEMAN.
ja3

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.
Office and warehouse corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn8-1y

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price,)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bored Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Chairs, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural Implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy; made to order. ja25-1

CONTINENTAL
MACHINE WORKS.
JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.,
Machinists and manufacturers of their improved patent
Boring Tools for Oil Wells,
Jack Screws,
Housen Screws,
Timber Wheel Screws,
Water Tweyers. &c.
Bridge and other Bolts, all sizes, and Machine Jobbing of all kinds done promptly to order. [dec9-3m

RAILROAD
CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish bond or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly
Superior Rolled Axles.
no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 150 and 152 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,)
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

C. CADMAN. V. B. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au10-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL
PLOW COMPANY,
Rochester, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL THE VARIETIES
STEEL AND CAST IRON
PLOWS.
W. A. RODGERS, PRESIDENT.
JAMES H. WRIGHT, TREASURER.
C. M. FRENCH, SUPERINTENDENT.
fe15-3m

HENRY MOSELEY.....CHAS. RAHM.....SAMUEL DICKEY
VULCAN
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY
MOSELEY, RAHM & CO.
Corner of Butler and Columbia Streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Thimble Skeins, Pipe Boxes, Wagon Boxes, Sash Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings, Rolling Mill Castings, both light and heavy, Castings for Agricultural Implements and Machine Castings made to order.
Special attention given to the manufacture of Mill Brasses. fe16-1y

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,
HOOP BAND and WAGON BOX IRON,
EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON,
PLATE and SHEET IRON,
REAPER BAR IRON,
FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTER SUNK,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
ALSO,
Oil Well Tubing.
Warehouse: 112 Water and 108 Front street
Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec28-3m

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular
Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers
CHIMNEYS, SMITH'S FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. dec28-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
And Juniata Bloom.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the yard,
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. dec20-3m

J. C. GABLER & CO.,
(Successors to T. Kramer & Co.)
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 155 First Street,
Will remove to 64 First street, on April 1st.
ja23-3m

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, sts.,
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. fe15-3m

WM. HOLMES JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,
Office No. 15 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 150 Second Streets.
PITTSBURGH PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
KEYSTONE FOUNDRY,
D. DESAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
RANGES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, IRON HOUSE FRONTS, IRON RAILING, HOLLOW WARE, WAGON BOXES, &c.
We manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Cooking Stoves for coal and wood, among which are the Ironsides and Allegheny for coal, and Empire and Diamond Rock for wood, which we offer at the lowest figures. Warehouse, No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city. ja26-1m

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
ENGINE BUILDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
OIL TOOL MANUFACTURERS.
FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
All orders promptly attended to. ja24-3m

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
A large assortment of Chandaliers and Brackets, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c., always on hand.
164 Wood Street, near Sixth.
fe13

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Hub Car Wheels.
se27 No. 30 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different s

The Daily Commercial

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 7.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, instructing that Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the army from arresting and trying by civil courts for acts done in obedience to orders from superior officers while in the United States service.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill for the appointment of a commission of two judicial officers, one from the army, and one from civil life, to examine the claims of officers, preventatives, etc., to attend the cholera congress in Europe.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution offered by him a few days ago, calling for a committee to investigate cotton frauds. He now offered a substitute for the original proposition, providing a standing committee of the Senate on the part of abuses of power, of which a majority shall be members of opposition Senators.

Mr. TRUMBULL caused to be read a letter from Lieutenant Brown, in reply to accusations of official corruption made against him in a letter from Wm. Burnett, of Cincinnati, alleging that Brown had been guilty of frauds at Nashville, and asking for a full investigation of the charges.

At one o'clock the Constitutional Amendment was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER took the floor in opposition to it, but spoke at great length against the proposition. To his mind it was most utterly reprehensible and unpardonable. The same sentiment which led us to hail the abolition of slavery with gratitude as a triumph of justice, now filled us with indignation that we should rise to crystalize into the organic law, the disfranchisement of a race. It was with infinite regret that he differed with valued friends about him, but he could not do otherwise. He should speak frankly as on other occasions, in exposing the crime against Kansas, or the infamy of that enactment which turned the whole North into hunting grounds where man was the game. This attempt was on a lighter scale, and more essentially bad. Such a measure, so obnoxious, so perilous to national peace, and so injurious to the good name of the Republic, must be encountered as we encountered a public enemy.

Mr. SUMNER spoke of the part the negroes had taken in the war, and said the republic was solemnly pledged to these benefactors by ties of gratitude, and by open promises in the face of the civilized world. Treason must be made odious. All who had been untrue to the republic must for a certain time be excluded from participation in the Government, and all who bore true must be admitted into partnership, according to the requirements of the Constitution, which knows no distinction on account of color. He considered this not an amendment, but a detriment to the Constitution. Its avowed purpose is uncertain, loose, crooked and rickety. Were it adopted you would declare that millions of fellow citizens had no rights which white men are bound to respect. This is repeating in a new form an abomination which has blackened the name of Taney. Adopt it, and you will stimulate a new war of race and caste. The proposition was as absurd as it was gigantic, for it takes no account of the normal sense of mankind, which is the same as if in reading a monument as if it took no account of the law of gravitation. It was a paragon and master piece of ingratitude, showing more than any other act of history what was so often charged, that republics are ungrateful. Adopt it, and run flat a stigma upon the very name of the Republic.

After quoting Otis, Franklin and others on the subject of taxation and representation, Mr. SUMNER stated his objections to the pending proposition in a manner than can be followed. Mr. President, such is the argument for the rejection of this measure. You have seen, first, the germ into the Constitution of a new doctrine—the itself the idea of equality of rights. Secondly, how it is an express sanction of the acknowledged principle of taxation without representation. Thirdly, how it is a concession to State rights at a moment when we are imposing upon a terrible war waged against us in the name of State rights. Fourthly, how it is the constitutional recognition of an oligarchy, aristocracy, caste and monopoly founded on color. Fifthly, how it is the constitutional recognition, how it embodies the wretched pretension of a white man's government. Sixthly, how it assumes that slavery is a constitutional institution. Lastly, how it positively ties the hands of Congress in completing and consummating the abolition of slavery in advance of the great clause of the constitutional amendment, so that it cannot by any purpose interfere with the denial of the elective franchise on account of color. Ninthly, how it, in the States in recent rebellion, gives permanent power over loyal citizens, and, tenthly, how it shows the South in unmistakable characters, that it is a compromise of human rights the most immoral, indecent and utterly shameful of any in our history. All you have seen with pain and sorrow, I trust. Who that is moved to sympathy for his fellow men can listen to the mockery without indignation; who that has not lost the power of reason can fail to see the cruel wrong? And, now, the question occurs, what shall be done with this? Answer—reject at once the pending proposition. Show it no favor. Give it no quarter. Let the country be spared any installment of its pretensions.

Mr. DOOLITTLE followed, referring to the clause adding three-fifths to the whole number of persons in representation, and said, now the question arises, whether this disturbance of the basis of representation by an act of war, by the crime of the South, requires an amendment to the Constitution. This apprehension which lies at the bottom, and which leads many persons to seek for an amendment, is substantially this: They say as the South is guilty of the crime of bringing on civil war; the slaves have been set free as a consequence of the war, and shall the South reap benefit from its own wrong doing? Shall the South go into rebellion against the Government, in consequence of which her slave population is set free, and has she by that her representation increased? Shall she reap the advantage of her crime? This apprehension of an increase of the basis of representation will prove without foundation. The destruction of the population, both white and black within these States during the war has been enormous. Of the population then in those States, according to the census of 1860, there were 1,900,000 males over twenty years of age, of which one-third have perished. Estimates made by gentlemen who have had the means of knowing, it is possible for any human being for us to know, that the actual destruction of the black population has been at least twenty-five per cent. of the whole. High officers of our army state this, and give as their opinion, without any qualification, that at least twenty-five per cent., one million out of four, have perished already. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, who was recently in Washington, made a statement upon this subject, and his opinion is entitled to high consideration. He has lived in that section of country during the whole of this civil war. His means of knowing are the best. He states most unequivocally that more than a million blacks have perished, or more than twenty-five per cent. Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of New Orleans, and I refer to him because he is a Union man, and has been for a considerable time during the whole of this trouble,—who has lived there his whole life—states also that beyond question twenty-five per cent have perished.

Mr. DOOLITTLE having shown, as he thought, that the representation of the South would not be increased, argued that it would not be representation according to the number of voters.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, followed.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

At one o'clock Mr. RAMSEY moved that the Senate take up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. SUMNER hoped not.

After debate, participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Ramsey, Trumbull and Sumner, the bill was taken up, read the second time, and made the special order for Monday next at one o'clock.

After consideration of private bills, the Senate, at five o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported to the House the testimony taken by that Committee in relation to the States of Louisiana, Texas and Georgia, which was ordered to be printed.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print twenty thousand copies of the address of the Speaker and of the eulogy of Senator Cresswell, on the life and services of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, delivered in the House on the 22d of February.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was also ordered that the address and eulogy be printed in the *Globe*.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the formation of new counties of Berkeley and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that five thousand copies of the joint resolution relating to the Minnesota outbreak be ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SCHENCK reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill to reorganize and establish the army of the United States, which was read twice, recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LATHAM asked and obtained leave to have printed a bill which he intended to offer as a substitute for the Senate bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights.

Mr. RAY asked whether he had voted yesterday against the amendment offered by Mr. Schenck, in reference to the pay of soldiers at military academy, but his vote was not recorded.

Mr. PERHAM, of Maine, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, which was read twice and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. RAYMOND in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill.

Mr. KELLEY said the bill should be rejected. It was false in principle and false in fact. It would diminish the revenue of the country by suspending many branches of industry now considered productions, he had become doubtful of its origin, as to whether it was British or American. Some of its features encouraged him to think it was of foreign and not American origin. The provisions of the bill were calculated to penetrate many of the industrial interests of the country, and develop the resources of the British provinces. The reciprocity treaty, he said, was the result of reciprocity. Its first object was to give an American market to foreign manufactures, thereby favoring every branch of American manufactures. Its second object was to prostrate the grain growers and provision dealers of the West and Northwest, and make them all subject to the oligarchy of the South. In support of this view he had extracts which he had printed in Georgia some time since, entitled "Cotton is King." Inasmuch as this bill tends to the establishment of reciprocity treaty, he should propose the following as a substitute, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause as follows: Inasmuch as it is ascertained by the census of 1860, there were 1,000,000 males over twenty years of age, of which one-third have perished, estimates made by gentlemen who have had the means of knowing, it is possible for any human being for us to know, that the actual destruction of the black population has been at least twenty-five per cent. of the whole. High officers of our army state this, and give as their opinion, without any qualification, that at least twenty-five per cent., one million out of four, have perished already. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, who was recently in Washington, made a statement upon this subject, and his opinion is entitled to high consideration. He has lived in that section of country during the whole of this civil war. His means of knowing are the best. He states most unequivocally that more than a million blacks have perished, or more than twenty-five per cent. Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of New Orleans, and I refer to him because he is a Union man, and has been for a considerable time during the whole of this trouble,—who has lived there his whole life—states also that beyond question twenty-five per cent have perished.

Mr. DOOLITTLE having shown, as he thought, that the representation of the South would not be increased, argued that it would be representation according to the number of voters.

Mr. MORRILL followed.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

At one o'clock Mr. RAMSEY moved that the Senate take up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. SUMNER hoped not.

After debate, participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Ramsey, Trumbull and Sumner, the bill was taken up, read the second time, and made the special order for Monday next at one o'clock.

After consideration of private bills, the Senate, at five o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported to the House the testimony taken by that Committee in relation to the States of Louisiana, Texas and Georgia, which was ordered to be printed.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print twenty thousand copies of the address of the Speaker and of the eulogy of Senator Cresswell, on the life and services of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, delivered in the House on the 22d of February.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was also ordered that the address and eulogy be printed in the *Globe*.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the formation of new counties of Berkeley and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that five thousand copies of the joint resolution relating to the Minnesota outbreak be ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SCHENCK reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill to reorganize and establish the army of the United States, which was read twice, recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LATHAM asked and obtained leave to have printed a bill which he intended to offer as a substitute for the Senate bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights.

Mr. RAY asked whether he had voted yesterday against the amendment offered by Mr. Schenck, in reference to the pay of soldiers at military academy, but his vote was not recorded.

Mr. PERHAM, of Maine, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, which was read twice and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. RAYMOND in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill.

Mr. KELLEY said the bill should be rejected. It was false in principle and false in fact. It would diminish the revenue of the country by suspending many branches of industry now considered productions, he had become doubtful of its origin, as to whether it was British or American. Some of its features encouraged him to think it was of foreign and not American origin. The provisions of the bill were calculated to penetrate many of the industrial interests of the country, and develop the resources of the British provinces. The reciprocity treaty, he said, was the result of reciprocity. Its first object was to give an American market to foreign manufactures, thereby favoring every branch of American manufactures. Its second object was to prostrate the grain growers and provision dealers of the West and Northwest, and make them all subject to the oligarchy of the South. In support of this view he had extracts which he had printed in Georgia some time since, entitled "Cotton is King." Inasmuch as this bill tends to the establishment of reciprocity treaty, he should propose the following as a substitute, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause as follows: Inasmuch as it is ascertained by the census of 1860, there were 1,000,000 males over twenty years of age, of which one-third have perished already. Estimates made by gentlemen who have had the means of knowing, it is possible for any human being for us to know, that the actual destruction of the black population has been at least twenty-five per cent. of the whole. High officers of our army state this, and give as their opinion, without any qualification, that at least twenty-five per cent., one million out of four, have perished already. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, who was recently in Washington, made a statement upon this subject, and his opinion is entitled to high consideration. He has lived in that section of country during the whole of this civil war. His means of knowing are the best. He states most unequivocally that more than a million blacks have perished, or more than twenty-five per cent. Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of New Orleans, and I refer to him because he is a Union man, and has been for a considerable time during the whole of this trouble,—who has lived there his whole life—states also that beyond question twenty-five per cent have perished.

Mr. DOOLITTLE having shown, as he thought, that the representation of the South would not be increased, argued that it would be representation according to the number of voters.

Referring to the statement made by Mr. Morrill yesterday, as to equality between exports and imports of bituminous coal in our trade with Canada, Mr. KELLEY denied that we imported bituminous coal from Canada. Bituminous coal we did not, Canada must have, as she had none of her own. The Pennsylvania coal fields were a God-given gift with the cotton fields of the South. The people of the British provinces had not got coal enough for their own use, and since trade should have impoverished them, and such separation from their shores. When they came to unite their destinies with ours, we would give new evidence of the fallacy of the theory that free trade tends to the creation of a community of interests, and to the consolidation of a continent, and the cementing of a nation. [Laughter.] He proceeded to ad valorem duty on coal, and argued that it was impossible to have

Mr. WENTWORTH, in view of the importance of the bill, advised delay.

Mr. STAULDING also opposed it, seeing no reason why distinction should be made in favor of the Canadas.

Mr. HOGAN supported it on the general ground, opposing protection.

Mr. GRISWOLD stated that a report would be made in a few days from the Board which had been investigating the industrial interests of the country, which would prove that on capital invested in manufactures in this country, there had been only an average profit of two and a half per cent. for the last twenty years.

Mr. HOGAN thought that that report would be a great curiosity, and he should like to see it.

Mr. BROOKS went on to say that the geographical configuration of Cadada, interlacing or intersecting the whole American Continent, from the Passamaquoddy in Maine, to Puget's Sound on the Pacific, rendered it impossible for the United States to keep up the same rates of duty kept up with foreign countries. There was no power enough in the Government to collect the high duties which a general tariff imposed; therefore common sense and self-interest alike demanded the establishment of a reciprocity treaty.

Mr. BLAINE said—I am against the bill in all its parts, clear enough. It does not protect any man's interest, and swaps all of them off for Canadian interests. I believe the House is against this bill. I move to strike out the enacting clause of this bill.

The question was taken by letters, and resulted—ayes 52, noes 60, so the enacting clause was not struck out.

The committee then rose.

Mr. MORRELL said he perceived by the temper of the House that the present bill was likely to be amended, possibly lost. He had been an earnest and early advocate of the termination of the treaty, but he perceived that the House had already favored the sentiments. He had desired the termination of the most one-sided of reciprocity treaties that writ of man ever devised, hoping that we might be able to obtain all that was obtainable under it, and yet obtain a very considerable augmentation of revenue from our trade with Canada. It seemed, however, that the House was not ready; therefore, he judged that the House was disposed either to take no action at all, or to kill the bill on passage. He, as a favored gentleman that if the bill did not pass, animals, horses, sheep, cattle and hogs that are produced in Canada would come free of duty after the 17th of March. It would be unfortunate for the country if the bill did not pass in some form.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said the people of the United States were ground down by their internal revenue taxation, and he had not felt at liberty to let the Reciprocity stand without being at liberty to make some sort of bargain with the people of Canada that whatever our internal revenue duties might be, the same should be levied either by them or by the United States on our imports from them. It was exclusively on this understanding that he had voted for the abrogation of the treaty.

CITY MATTERS.

LEFT FOR THE EAST.—Mayor McCarthy left the city on Tuesday night for Harrisburg, and will probably visit Philadelphia and New York before returning. Alderman Owston is officiating at the Mayor's office.

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham again presents its usual lively appearance. The rolling mills, which were temporarily suspended, are again in full blast